THE JERUSALEM
POST

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1960. 13 Tishri, 5721. 13 Rabia Tani, 1380.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 9948

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RABBINICAL CRISIS

ONCE more, the elections for the two Chief Rabbis and the Chief Rabbinate Council are due in less than three weeks. Once more, the Chief Rabbinate, and that body's chief sponsors, the National Religious (Mizrahi) Party, declare that they will not take part in the elections, and that they will not recognize the personnel elected without them. Once more, the Minister of Religions, Rabbi Toledano, declares that he will press through the elections regardless of the Mizrahi boycott. In two similar earlier crises during the past year, a temporary stay was obtained in the hope that agreement might be reached, but we are no nearer agreement than following the death of the late Chief Rabbi Herzog, which necessitated new elections. The N.R.P.'s candidate for Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Scloveitchik, declines to accept nomination unless he is assured his candidacy is acceptable to all sides. The candidate put forward by the Minister of Religion, Rabbi Goren, the army's Chief Chaplain, has become reluctant to stand for similar reasons, and is unlikely to accept the office if there is any danger of a boycott. The fight over the Ashkenazi candidate is theoretical; the parallel fight over the retention in office of Chief Rabbi Nissim, the N.R.P.'s Sephardi candidate, is entirely down to earth by comparison, and for months the streets of Jerusalem have been defaced with posters and proclamations containing charges ad counter-charges that are scarcely in keeping with the dignity of this high office.

Yet it is beginning to be felt even in circles close to the Chief Rabbinate that simple postponement of the election is not enough. There is no certainty that matters will be any easier in six months' time if nothing is done meanwhile to ease them. At the same time the Chief Rabbinate Council is practically inactivated, there is no Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, services to new villages are held up because neither side is willing to allow the other to appoint new rabbis, and urgent personal matters, particularly the conversion of foreign wives, are held up. There are many people in this country who look forward to the day when religion will cease to be a state matter, and be enthroned as a matter solely between the individual and his Maker. They hold that it would be best to leave all matters of religious administration to the Chief Rabbinate. Yet that will not serve as long as most matters of personal status are compulsorily subject to Jewish religious law and the Rabbinate is in effect dominated by a small section of the nation. This is a problem of wider implications that may well take another generation to solve satisfactorily. Until it is solved the two bodies must work in harmony.

In the mean time the Government itself has amended details of the election procedure worked out by Rabbi Toledano, as prejudicing the outcome. The selection of the electoral college which would have assured election for Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, has been amended in such a way as to be acceptable to the Chief Rabbinate, and it must be assumed that the Government is intent on bridging the gap with the Chief Rabbinate in order to break the deadlock. It has been suggested in some circles that a partial solution might be found by agreeing only on the election of a new Rabbinical Council at this time, to enable routine work to go forward, and relying on such a step to clear the air sufficiently to make the election of Chief Rabbis possible at a later date. It certainly seems better sense than an election in which one side does not take part, or a continued stalemate.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Polish Premier Vladislav Gomulka said yesterday he was not certain that the question of the reshaping of the U.N. structure was not insufficiently crystallised to serve as the subject of a formal decision in the present session of the General Assembly.

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The seven passengers of a taxi which overturned outside of Jerusalem on Monday night and rolled down into a wadi, some three kilometres from the Capital, all escaped with only minor abrasions. The driver, Yitzhak Levi, suffered several fractured ribs. The car was demolished.

Paris Police Stop Fascist Youth Mob

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Chanting "de Gaulle resign," and brandishing steel chairs picked up from cafe terraces, a mob of 20,000 marching behind a Celtic cross banner—symbol of the Jeune Nation fascist movement — yesterday tried to march on the Presidential Elysee Palace.

Jeune Nation's dash towards the Elysee Palace was not on the programme. The ex-servicemen's demonstration was intended as a dress rehearsal for the transfer of Algeria's forum of dissidence to the heart of Paris, and as such was disquietingly successful.

The left-wing parties, compromised by the intellectuals' anti-Gaullist dissidence which plays into the hands of the fascists, showed signs of life yesterday evening. It was noticeable, however, that bus drivers at considerable personal risk drove through the ranks of the fascists who went about intimidating motorists, forcing them to hoot out the signal for "Algérie Francaise."

Within 200 yards of President de Gaulle's residence the procession was stopped by a barricade of police vans, police and troops with clubs at the ready and rifles slung over their shoulders.

(AP reported some 40 persons, including police, were estimated to have been injured as the police and special security militiamen charged into groups of youths, swinging their clubs. The youths struck back with fists.)

Earlier, several thousand bemedalled ex-servicemen, many wearing the paratroop beret and carrying flags, marched up the Champs Elysee to the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in mourning for the victims of the Algerian National Liberation Front and in protest against the call of progressive intellectuals for insubordination within the French armed forces fighting the Algerian rebels.

The demonstrators marched with fingers to their lips to impose silence on tens of thousands of onlookers, but extremist elements yelled slogans: "Algérie Francaise — Hang Mendes-France — Shoot Sartre — Power to the Army — Salan Back to Algeria — Liberate the Patriots" (those imprisoned after January's abortive fascist uprising in Algiers.)

(Jeanson Trial — Page 2)

Wilson Seen As Replacing Gaitskell

SCARBOROUGH (AP). — Leading personalities at the Labour conference which opened yesterday privately predicted that Mr. Harold Wilson will soon succeed Mr. Hugh Gaitskell as the party leader.

Mr. Wilson, 50-year-old son of a Manchester druggist, was President of the Board of Trade in the latter phase of the old Attlee Government. He has been a Member of Parliament for 15 years.

During the last five, while Mr. Gaitskell has been recognized as the leader, Mr. Wilson has been designated as the party's next Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Gaitskell began the fight for his political life as Labourites opened their conference badly split on H-bomb policy.

Rent Policy Hit

Conference discussions yesterday centred on housing and rent matters. The Conservative Government's removal of rent controls came in for a hammering from all sections of the party.

The big party fight on defence policy was scheduled for Wednesday. Powerful trades union leaders, pacifists and left-wingers are challenging Mr. Gaitskell's basic concepts concerning Britain's defensive and diplomatic policy.

In the opening session, yesterday, Mr. Gaitskell paid tribute to his one-time party enemy, Aneurin Bevan, Deputy Labour leader, who died three months ago.

Poll Official Killed In Brazil Election

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP). — Millions of Brazilians filed into secret cubicles yesterday to elect a new President in what may be the biggest outpouring of votes in the nation's history.

The voting over, the country was generally peaceful, although police in the southern city of Curitiba reported an elections poll station inspector was shot and killed there. Other isolated reports of shootings could not immediately be confirmed.

Eban to See Joxe, Malraux Today

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The Israel Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, who arrived here on Sunday, will today have lunch with Minister of Education Louis Joxe.

Later, he will meet with Minister of Culture André Malraux and the UNESCO Director-General, Dr. Vittorio Veronese.

Last night Mr. Eban spoke at a banquet given by the Association for Franco-Israel Economic Cooperation, and tonight he will address a dinner given by the European Bond Drive.

Bishop Dibelius To Visit Jerusalem

BERLIN (Reuter). — Bishop Otto Dibelius, head of the German Evangelical Church, will visit Jerusalem, Turkey, and Greece within the next two weeks, it was announced here on Monday.

Israel and Arab Delegates Mix at Florence Colloquium

FLORENCE (INA). — Israel-Arab determination to avoid controversial political issues and emphasize cultural and general problems was seen in the friendly relations between representatives of the two sides at the Mediterranean Colloquium on Sunday, following the opening on Saturday night.

Relations are developing favourably on an individual basis, as compared with fears of possible French-Algerian tension.

Sunday's debate started on the first theme, "From Traditional to Modern Society," which was focussed around Egypt's leading thinker, Georges Henein, and Israel's Martin Buber.

Henein analysed the modern state in general, carefully avoiding any specific allusions but stressing the negative, suffocating effect on the citizen of the authoritarian state.

Prof. Buber advocated a state respectful of the citizen's individuality, and said the state must never destroy the precious man-to-man relationship.

Both Prof. Buber and Henein sat side by side at the speaker's table.

Prof. Giorgio La Pira, former Mayor of Florence and initiator of the Colloquium, expressed satisfaction over the large Israel and Arab participation.

The participants were guests at a reception given on Sunday afternoon by the Governor of Florence, and Israelis and Arabs mixed in a friendly manner, exchanging views.

At 5.30 this afternoon
Kol Yisrael —
2nd Programme
Beat the Expert!
with valuable prizes
from Pasgas.

Hussein Lashes Nasser, Says Soviets Seek to Wreck U.N.

UNITED NATIONS. — King Hussein of Jordan on Monday accused Abdul Nasser of "seeking to dominate our part of the world," and declared that the Soviet Union is trying to destroy the United Nations.

He demanded "an honourable and just" solution to the Palestine tragedy, and the return of all "rights" to Palestinians.

The King took the rostrum in the General Assembly immediately after Premier Khrushchev spoke, and at the outset he emphasized his wish to make clear his country's anti-Communist stand "in the conflict of ideologies endangering the peace of the world."

(Mr. Khrushchev went out to the delegates' lounge when Hussein spoke, but returned to his seat when Premier Nehru began his address. Nasser was not in the Assembly hall but UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi entered in time to hear the attack on the UAR.)

Hussein said that should Nasser's plans succeed, "either as a neutral or as an open Communist ally, they will destroy the very basic aims of our Arab nation."

To Destroy Jordan

He outlined the disagreements between Jordan and the UAR which "grew in intensity to the point where we believed their only intention was our destruction."

In the Emergency Assembly Session of August, 1958, he said, the UAR endorsed an Arab League resolution, pledging to cease its campaign against Jordan.

"Unhappily," the King said, "she did not keep her pledge... I find considerable significance in the fact that our relations deteriorated from the time I denounced the growing menace of Communism..."

Hussein said the U.N. could not afford to remain passive toward Algeria any more than it could do so toward Korea or Hungary. By freeing Algeria, he said, "France could win back its place in the free world."

"The third of our three problems," he said, "is Palestine. World conscience seems to have closed its eyes to it in a rather shameful manner and for far too long...

"The original failure of the U.N. to permit the people the right of self-determination in 1947 left an unresolved situation. The Arab people were wronged by the partition of Palestine. It was morally wrong and politically unjust then. It is no less so today.

Palestine 'Rights'

"Jordan demands that Palestinians be restored their rights without fail... nothing has been done to persuade Israel to live up to the (U.N.) resolutions.

"There will be no real peace in the Middle East without an honourable and just solution to the Palestine tragedy and the restoration of their rights to Palestinians."

In his attack on Communism and the Soviet Union the King declared: "On almost every vital issue nations are offered a choice: becoming part of the Soviet empire subservient to the dictates of Moscow, or remaining free nations. It is a choice and it is for every nation to decide."

He said, to resounding applause, that Jordan had made its choice, "and I am here to reaffirm we reject Communism... In the great struggle between Communism and freedom there can be no neutrality." *(UP, AP)*

Cairo and Damascus Radios Ignore Speech

Both Cairo and Damascus radios yesterday ignored Hussein's speech at the U.N. Cairo Radio, in its news bulletin last night, merely mentioned that the Jordan King spoke at the General Assembly.

Baghdad Radio made brief mention of the address, reporting Hussein's anti-UAR statements.

SHARP LAVON STATEMENT IS EXPECTED TODAY

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, is expected to state his case with his well-known vigour at today's meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Mr. Lavon was reported as saying that he would produce documents to prove his contention that he was wrongly accused, five-and-a-half years ago, by "persons seeking to oust him from the Ministry of Defence."

A press statement on behalf of Mr. Lavon is expected after the meeting. Mr. Lavon has reiterated that he will also present his case fully to the Mapai Secretariat on Thursday.

The proceedings of the Foreign Affairs Committee are secret, but much of Sunday's meeting found its way into print yesterday. It is not likely that secrecy will be maintained tomorrow, except for the actual names and actions involved in the dispute.

Opposition Neutral

Opposition spokesmen maintain that their interest in the Lavon dispute is only that no man should be wrongly accused; there seems to be no intention of either supporting or opposing Mr. Lavon. The official Mapai line is that the matter is a strictly personal one for Mr. Lavon who must decide whether to take action or not. In the Foreign Affairs Committee, it so happens, the Mapai members tend to support Mr. Lavon's point of view on party affairs in general, and also in this particular case.

The fact that both sides to the Lavon dispute—in its larger sense — are all members of the country's largest party may lend importance to the affair. Mr. Lavon implies that a whole group of persons who were, or still are, responsible for national security joined forces against him. If he succeeds in obtaining satisfaction, he would presumably make another attempt to eliminate those circles in the party who, he considers, have tried to diminish the importance of the Histadrut. It is no coincidence that Histadrut spokesmen have lately been very outspoken in their criticism of Mr. Moshe Dayan and Mr. Shimon Peres, the leaders of the younger element in Mapai.

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee today will have to decide on its further action on this issue. The chairman, Mr. Herzl Berger, is expected to propose that no further action be taken by the committee until the Knesset begins its winter session on October 24. This would give ample time for the Cohn military inquiry committee to complete its work, and supply whatever new material may be forthcoming in the Lavon affair.

The Knesset Committee also cannot decide on an inquiry of its own without a specific decision to the effect by the Knesset.

Servatius Due Today

Robert Servatius, 65-year-old Cologne lawyer, who will defend Adolf Eichmann, is expected to arrive in Israel early this morning.

"I am going to Israel to establish the facts and clarify the legal questions," Dr. Servatius said before his plane departed from Cologne. He said he agreed to take the case "because Eichmann's friends can't and his enemies won't."

U.N. Chief Defies K's Repeated Challenge to Quit as Secretary

SECRETARY-GENERAL HAMMARSKJOLD YESTERDAY DEFIED A RENEWED CHALLENGE BY PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV THAT HE RESIGN. HE SAID HE WOULD "REMAIN IN MY POST DURING THE TERM OF MY OFFICE" AS LONG AS THE WORLD ORGANIZATION WISHES HIM TO DO SO. MR. HAMMARSKJOLD'S STATEMENT, GREETED BY AN OVATION FROM DELEGATES IN THE ASSEMBLY, FOLLOWED A WARNING BY THE SOVIET PRIME MINISTER THAT THE SOVIET BLOC WOULD IGNORE U.N. DECISIONS UNLESS THE MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS REVISED.

MR. KHRUSHCHEV ONCE AGAIN REGISTERED PROTEST BY POUNDING ON HIS DESK. HE WAS SMILING AT THE MOMENT, HOWEVER.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DRAMATIC REBUFF TO SOVIET PRESSURE THAT HE LEAVE HIS POST WAS INTERRUPTED THREE TIMES BY STORMY APPLAUSE. ONLY A SHORT TIME BEFORE, PRIME MINISTER NEHRU OF INDIA, SPEAKING AFTER MR. KHRUSHCHEV, ADDED HIS POWERFUL VOICE TO DEFENCE OF THE U.N.'S STRUCTURE (see Column 7).

Dag: Small Nations Need U.N.

Referring to Mr. Khrushchev's challenge that he have the courage to resign, Mr. Hammarskjold said: "It is very easy to resign; it is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist.

"As is well known to all members of this Assembly, I have done so before on many occasions and in many directions. If it is the wish of those nations who see in the organization their best protection in the present world. I shall now do so again."

The Secretary-General said facts are incontrovertible, "and the true facts are there for whosoever cares for truth." Those who seek to establish facts by repetition of baseless allegations "will have to accept the verdict of history... as it will be pronounced by men free of mind and firm in their conviction that only on a scrutiny of truth can a future of peace be built."

Actions Speak

He said he had no reason to defend himself or his colleagues against accusations, on which the members of the Assembly are the collective judge. "I am sure you will be guided by truth and justice," he said. "In particular, let those who know what the U.N. has done and is doing in the Congo, and those who are not pursuing aims proper only to themselves, pass judgment on our actions there. Let the countries who have liberated themselves in the last 15 years speak for themselves."

Recalling that he had earlier said he would not wish to continue to serve one day longer than this was considered to be in the best interests of the organization, he added that Mr. Khrushchev's statement yesterday, that the Soviet Union finds it impossible to work with him, may seem to provide a strong reason why he should resign.

Plan Ineffective

"However," he said, "the Soviet Union has also made it clear that, if the present Secretary-General were to resign they would not wish to elect a new incumbent but insist on an arrangement which — and this is my firm conviction based on broad experience — would make it impossible to maintain an effective executive.

"By resigning, I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture, throw the organization to the winds. I have no right to do so because I have a responsibility to all those member states for which the organization is of decisive importance, a responsibility which overrides all other considerations." *(AP, UPI)*

Nehru Renews Call For Ike-K Talks

UNITED NATIONS. — Prime Minister Nehru yesterday called for early and unanimous General Assembly approval of the five-nation neutralist resolution demanding a resumption of contacts between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev.

Mr. Nehru said Mr. Eisenhower "has not wholly rejected the idea. The door is still open for consideration, and the President has expressed his deep anxiety to help in the lessening of international tensions." (Eisenhower statement — Page 2, Col. 2.)

In a policy declaration before the Assembly, the Indian leader said the organization has some defects, but "we can definitely say the U.N. has amply justified its existence."

Without referring directly to Soviet attacks on Mr. Hammarskjold or the Soviet move to replace him with a three-man Executive, Mr. Nehru opposed any changes which would involve amending the U.N. Charter. Such an amendment would be necessary to abolish the office of Secretary-General.

Urges Cooperation

"The structure of the U.N. when it started was weighted in favour of Europe and the Americas. It did not seem to us to be fair to the countries of Asia and Africa," he said. "But we appreciated the difficulties of the situation and did not press for any changes. We have to bear with this and try to move ever more forward to that conception of full cooperation between nations."

Mr. Nehru urged immediate and continuous efforts to reach agreement on disarmament. If no agreement is reached in the next three or four years, he asserted, it may be too late.

Mr. Nehru proposed that the Assembly consider sending a delegation to the Congo to see what troops are there besides those of the U.N. Force and to see to what extent they are interfering in the country's internal affairs.

He also called for the admission of Communist China and Outer Mongolia to the U.N. *(UPI, AP, Reuter)*

Blunt Soviet Warning

The Soviet leader also bluntly told the 98-member Assembly that if it really wanted the world organization to work normally, and if it wanted disarmament, then the Secretariat and the Security Council should be rebuilt, and Communist China admitted to the U.N.

Mr. Khrushchev, addressing the Assembly under "right of reply" procedure, unleashed a new, heavy attack on Mr. Hammarskjold, whom he is seeking to replace with a three-man executive with veto powers.

"To avoid misinterpretation, I want to reaffirm that we do not trust Mr. Hammarskjold and cannot trust him," the Soviet leader said.

'Not Proper'

"If he himself does not muster up enough courage to resign, so to say, in a chivalrous manner, then we shall draw the necessary conclusions from the obtaining situation. It is not proper for a man who has flouted elementary justice to hold such an important post as that of Secretary-General.

"If the machinery which is called upon to solve the major international issues with due regard for the interest of all states, if this U.N. machinery — the Security Council and the Secretariat — resolve questions to the detriment of the Socialist (Communist) and neutralist states, then, naturally, these countries will not recognise such decisions and will rely on their own strength to defend the interests of their states, the interests of peace," he told the Assembly in a 38-minute speech.

Face Choice

"This is the choice that now faces the U.N. Either we truly unite our efforts and do our utmost to consolidate the U.N., thus insuring cooperation among all states toward preserving peace, or else the forces reflecting the interests of the group of imperialist states will go on dominating the U.N. and its machinery, which will inflict great damage upon the cause of peace and international cooperation.

"Let those who support the policy of strength and seek to impose their will on others through the U.N. clearly realise where they stand, and what responsibility for the future they are assuming before the world.

"I would like frankly to say to the delegates of this session: Do not submit to the clamorous phrases pronounced here by Mr. Hammarskjold and the representatives of the colonial powers in their attempts to justify the bloody crimes perpetrated against the Congolese people by the colonialists and their stooges.

"I would like to say that the U.S. President, who spoke here, was defending all that is old, rotten and already collapsing."

Mr. Khrushchev rejected the idea of a meeting with President Eisenhower unless there was what he called a desire to reach agreement on the part of the President. (Mr. Eisenhower last night turned down a five-nation proposal to meet Mr. Khrushchev because he saw nothing in the Soviet leader's performance to indicate a new meeting could be fruitful.)

"Some say that Khrushchev and Eisenhower should be locked in a room and kept there until they reach an agreement on disarmament, but this, of course, is naive," he observed.

"We may sit together indefinitely, but if no desire to come to agreement is evinced by the President, and particularly by those quarters that back him, no smoke will come from the chimney, as is the tradition when a Pope is elected."

Mr. Khrushchev did not mention the five-nation neutralist resolution.

The Premier reserved his heaviest fire for Mr. Hammarskjold who, he charged, "has always been biased with regard to the Socialist countries, has always upheld the interests of the U.S. and other countries of monopoly capital. The events in the Congo where he played a really deplorable role was but the last drop that filled the cup of patience to overflowing."

Who Will Command?

The Soviet leader said he agreed with the idea of an international armed force as a part of a disarmament programme. Asking who would command such a force, he said:

"Will it be the U.N. Secretary-General? But single-handed decisions on specific action in such a case will depend on the moral convictions, on the conscience of the U.N. Secretary-General. Is it admissible to make the destinies of millions contingent on the actions of a single person holding this post?"

Mr. Khrushchev stuck to his prepared text with little animation. He seemed a different man from the one who waved clenched fists on the podium Saturday in a hard-swinging attack on the U.S.

He continued: "The real situation in the present day world is such that the strength of the two most

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2.)

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To the President of our Company
Mr. Ephraim Ilin, and to Mrs. Ilin
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Arnon to Noya
The Management and staff
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MARRIED

Haifa, י״ז תשרי תשכ״א October 4, 1960

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from all your friends at
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PARIS LETTER

Jeanson Ring Trial May Rock France

By Maurice Carr

THE military court-room in Rue du Cherche-Midi, where the Dreyfus case was heard and where today members of the Jeanson ring are on trial, is a weird sort of a place in the Kafka manner.

With his back to a blackboard — sole adornment on the dirty walls, which have extra smudges of soot over the radiators — sits the red-robed presiding judge, flanked by black-gowned assistant magistrates, all very schoolmasterish. To their right, is the studious and unmartial-looking public prosecutor with the rank of major. Directly opposite him, is the prisoners' dock — the "box", the French call it, and that is what it is, rather coffin-like, although without a lid, of course. At present, it is more crowded than a Paris Metro train in the rush hour. The heads thickly sprouting from it are mainly dishevelled, mischievously schoolboyish or schoolgirlish.

Nearly all the accused are in their early twenties, with the air of teenagers. One older man, whose close-cropped skull is salt-and-pepper coloured, seems strangely out of place. No less incongruous among this French group are the three Moslem Algerians in the front row. Dusky, heavy-jowled, thickset, dandyish in dark blue suits with gold-linked white cuffs slipping halfway down their knuckles, the Algerians in no way resemble the terrorists they are; what with the dark rings under their eyes, they look as if they had been picked up in a night-club raid.

In a row stretching right across the width of the room, facing the judges' bench, sit a dozen black-gowned lawyers for the defence, who are constantly leaping to their feet, agitating their wide sleeves like crows' wings.

The windows running along the whole length of one wall are tightly shuttered at the top end of the court-room where justice is dispensed in a gloomy, wintry lamplight. In the other half of the chamber, where the public is sandwiched in between two solid ranks of rifle-bearing soldiery back and front, the windows are open, and autumn daylight streams in.

Cause Célèbre

During frequent adjournments of the hearing, the atmosphere is intimate, homely. The soldiers slump into heaps; lawyers put their heads down on the desk and go to sleep; the accused exchange pleasantries with relatives and friends. Even when the judges appear and the troops present arms, even when the pleading is going on in impassioned tones, the atmosphere is unreal as in a charade. And yet this is a *cause célèbre*, one of those *affaires* liable to rock France with dangerous political tremors.

The cluster of people in the dock are disciples of a Professor Jeanson, himself now a fugitive in Switzerland or Italy, who set up a clandestine organization of French intellectuals actively to assist the F.L.N. Algerian rebel movement. The Jeanson ring harboured Moslem terrorists and provided couriers for carrying funds and documents on the insurgents' behalf. It also aided and abetted desertions from the French army.

Oddly enough, or naturally enough — for when everything is odd, nothing is odd any more — six of the defence counsel in this case are themselves under indictment as F.L.N. helpers, and may before long be occupying the "box." Meanwhile, they are very much on the offensive, and, in tones inspired by Zola's "J'accuse," are pouring opprobrium on Gaullist France which is charged with waging an unjust war and perpetrating torture on the Moslem Alegrian population and also on French liberals.

Behind the prisoners of Rue du Cherche-Midi (literal translation: Street of the Noonday Quest), there has rallied the elite of the French intelligentsia, eminent writers, scientists, churchmen, even actors, stars of the stage and screen. These distinguished persons have proceeded to the witness-stand and, with upraised right arm, swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, have placed saintly haloes upon the tousled heads of the smiling accused.

Not only that, but, emboldened by the example of the Jeanson ring, 121 of the most distinguished French thinkers and artists have issued a manifesto asserting the right of all citizens to heed only their personal conscience in matters pertaining to the Algerian conflict.

Furthermore, the new Unified Socialist Party, run by such outstanding men as Edouard Depreux, Pierre Mendès-France, Daniel Mayer, Claude Bourdet, in opposition to Guy Mollet's more moderate Socialist Party, has seen fit to issue a communique praising the Jeanson ring, albeit in legally cautious terms.

Anti-Gaullist Liberals

The thesis developed by all these anti-Gaullist liberals is simple. It runs as follows: The Algerians, that is, the Moslems who are the majority in the land, are entitled to full independence; the F.L.N. revolt is justified, because the *colons* never did and never would yield to moral persuasion; the floodtide of history which is everywhere sweeping colonialism away, renders an F.L.N. victory ultimately certain; and in the circumstances the Frenchmen who help the insurgents are enlightened patriots who are laying the foundation of future Franco-Algerian cooperation.

These arguments are, of course, convincing — as far as they go. The trouble is that they stop short of certain uncomfortable bedrock facts, to ignore which is to court disaster. First, it has to be remembered that Algeria possesses a minority of 1,200,000 Europeans, who have been settled for five generations in the country which they did so much to build up. If, here and now, Algeria were to be handed over to F.L.N. rule, there would inevitably be a mass European exodus. Even in relatively peaceful Tunisia and Morocco, half the European community has quit since the end of the Protectorate regime. In hate-ridden Algeria, the departure would be surely precipitate, almost total.

At the same time — de Gaulle alluded to this in his last press conference — 400,000 Moslem workers in France, breadwinners for 2,000,000 kith and kin back in Algeria, would necessarily be repatriated to their homeland on the other side of the Mediterranean. Economic and social chaos would be unavoidable in Algeria. There would be every likelihood, also, of inter-Moslem massacres, since even in metropolitan France, day in, day out, year in, year out, Moslem Algerians are engaged systematically in murdering other Moslem Algerians.

The present-day Congo, compared with the turbulent Algeria of tomorrow, might well appear as a haven of tranquillity. And in the scramble by Russian, Chinese, Nasserist and American, if not United Nations forces to fill the political void in strategically important Algeria, the global balance of power — and therefore the peace of the world — would be jeopardized as never before.

All the foregoing considerations, however, can be thrust aside as irrelevant. The point of overriding significance is that the Algerians of European stock will not allow themselves to be thrown out of their homes. At a pinch, they will partition Algeria and, given sufficient support from the French army, will annex metropolitan France into the bargain, establishing a Fascist dictatorship here. Fascism all but triumphed on May 13, 1958, and again on January 24 last, when the European *ultras* in Algeria rose, with army connivance, against the Government in Paris.

Storm-Clouds

Meanwhile, storm-clouds are gathering here. The Cherche-Midi trial has given Gen. Salan, of May 13 notoriety, a chance to pose his candidature as President of the French Sixth Republic. With insidious logic, he issued a statement implying that de Gaulle ought to be in the dock with the Jeanson band, since the President of France, too, was working to make Algeria independent, was advocating an "Algerian Algeria" in preference to *"Algérie française."*

Salan is noted for his prudence. He has since been expelled, at de Gaulle's orders, from Algeria, and must have known that this would happen to him. Clearly, the extremist army officers and their Algerian *ultra* allies have something big up their sleeves, perhaps some trump card which they mean to play if and when the United Nations General Assembly has humiliated de Gaulle. Hence the boldness of Salan.

So Cherche-Midi offers a grotesque spectacle, with Fascists and anti-Fascists alike indulging in the sport of baiting de Gaulle, until such time as they can get at each other's throats.

AT THE CINEMA

New Film About Israel

WHATEVER foreign or more sophisticated audiences may make of "Burning Sands," the Hebrew language film that is filling the Armon David every night, the Israel youngsters seem to find it very much to their taste, one of the reasons doubtless being that they can identify themselves with the young people on the screen, who are unglamoured, natural figures whose prototypes can be seen in almost any Tel Aviv street.

Put very briefly, the story concerns the search for lost comrades and buried treasure, which leads through the Negev, across the Arab frontiers to so-called "Sitra," a "rose-red city, half as old as time." The party consists of Dina (Dahlia Lavi), the instigator of the project, a onetime member of a kibbutz, now a dancer in a cabaret who in the midst of her bumps and grinds dreams of Paris, a decent and forthright kibbutznik, a university student, the owner of the bar where Dina works, the "bad man" of the group, and a pretty boy-about-town, obviously introduced to add a touch of humour. After trials and tribulations, they at length reach their goal but by the end of the film only two, remain alive to tell their tale and as for the treasure, a roll of scrolls, the desert winds blow them away.

The best part of the picture is the colour photography; some of the Negev scenes with the strange shapes and colours of the boulders and cliffs are quite thrilling. The direction by Raphael Nussbaum is undistinguished and the development of the story, which should be exciting, lacks tension. The young men — Oded Kottler, Uri Zohar, Hillel Neaman, Avraham Ginzburg — are easy and natural enough but one feels that more could have been got out of them. Dahlia Lavi is certainly lovely to look at, a beautiful head with character in its lines, set on a long, slim neck and a pretty figure, but the part she is called upon to play is unsympathetic and one looks forward to seeing her in a less aggressive role.

Well-Meaning but Muddled

Conspiracy of Hearts (Migdalor — second week) describes the way in which a group of nuns in Italy organizes escapes of Jewish children from a concentration camp near the convent. The Italian camp commandant turns a blind eye to what is happening but when he is replaced by a German the situation alters. The German colonel soon finds out that the convent is involved and pursues his search thoroughly, as he thinks this will lead him to the partisans. The ending seems very contrived and unconvincing and there is one most peculiar scene in which a Rabbi, who is also a member of the partisans (David Kosoff), is brought to the convent to conduct a Yom Kippur service for the children down in the crypt while the nuns scuttle away to their own devotions above.

The film is obviously very well-meaning and full of good intentions but the philosophy behind it seems to be muddled so that little rings true or genuine and the uninspired direction of Ralph Thomas does nothing to help. Lili Palmer, Sylvia Sims, Yvonne Mitchell, Albert Lieven, Peter Arne and Ronald Lewis play the main roles more or less adequately. The sad, suffering faces of the children bring with them a note of realism.

S. W.

STILL IN THE DARK

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

The Wisdom of Nkrumah

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes: "Dr. Nkrumah gave extremely important backing to Israel's cause and the cause of peace in the Middle East... by his words of wisdom and peace... Israel... should welcome the initiative of the Ghanaian President and demand from the parties concerned that they work for a peace settlement in our region, a settlement in accord with the desire for peace of the peoples of Africa and of the entire world." As for the establishment of a Palestinian State, the paper declares: "It is doubtful whether it could be carried out 'in the present situation' and it of course strikes at Jordan's existence."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes: "Dr. Nkrumah spoke wisely and bravely about the question of the resettlement of the Arab refugees... The bonds of friendship between Ghana and Israel... exist and are growing stronger... Dr. Nkrumah has always shown understanding for Israel's position, and in this respect there is nothing new in his latest announcement... But this time he spoke at the United Nations... Dr. Nkrumah undoubtedly risked arousing the anger of the Arabs States, whose friendship he also desires. This shows the depth of his friendship for Israel."

The Lavon Affair

Herut writes that no one believes Mr. Almogi and Mr. Ben-Gurion when they say that the Lavon case has nothing to do with Mapai. "It is clear that two pressure groups within the ruling party fought one another, and that one of them did not hesitate to use the most disgraceful means... in order to defeat the other," the paper declares.

Hatzofe (National Religious), commenting on the Prime Minister's refusal to deal with "what has been called the Lavon Affair," writes: "The Lavon Affair must concern the Prime Minister since it is closely connected with the probity of the most vital organization in the State... It is obviously impossible to reveal all the details of the affair. But the public has the right to know the truth in the social and moral sphere."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "The Lavon Affair has ceased being of interest only to Mr. Lavon. It concerns all the citizens of the State, who want to be certain that matters affecting our national security are not used as ammunition in clashes between various elements, even if they are all in one party... The Prime Minister's announcement... has only increased the mystery." The paper calls for the appointment of an inquiry committee composed of "independent public representatives" to investigate all aspects of the situation.

Haboker (General Zionist), discussing Mr. Ben-Gurion's comments on newspaper reports in his announcement, states: "It seems that the Prime Minister chose to use various newspaper reports to prove that the importance of the affair had been exaggerated. It is most unlikely that the public will accept this argument. Moreover, if Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed out only certain mistakes, it is reasonable to assume that all the other facts printed in connection with this affair were correct."

Israel's Arabs

Ha'aretz (non-party) avers that the Arabs of Israel could be integrated more swiftly into the nation's life if they would give up their dreams of the country's returning to the situation that obtained here in the pre-1948 period. However, the paper also says that greater efforts should be made to provide suitable employment for educated young Arabs in this country.

Davar (Histadrut) writes about the elections to the Chief Rabbinate.

MARGINAL COMMENT

ODD MAN OUT

By Nissim Rejwan

A "COLONIAL situation" has been described as one which is created "the very instant a white man, even if he is alone, appears in the midst of a tribe, even if it is independent, so long as he is thought to be rich or powerful or merely immune to the local forces of magic, and so long as he derives from his position, even though only in his most secret self, a feeling of his own superiority." This definition has been advanced by a psychologist, with an emphasis on the psychological factors involved; hence the insistence on the colour factor.

Does this mean that a group of people of a certain colour cannot, in the nature of things, colonize a group of people of the same colour? Of course, there is no earthly reason why it should not: people speak freely, and rightly, of Soviet imperialism in Eastern Europe, and some Arab capitals, such as Amman, Baghdad and Tunis, often attack Egyptian "imperialism" in Syria and President Nasser's "imperialist designs" in other Arab countries.

★

YET there is no escaping the fact that, in the minds of the non-white peoples and some of the white ones, colonialism and imperialism are synonymous with what may be termed "other-colouredness." For them, Moscow's subjection of East European countries, or Cairo's domination of the Syrian Region, have no connection with either colonialism or imperialism, having to do merely with the realization of lofty ideals such as Communism and Arab unity. Even where it is a question of trusteeship or of maintaining law and order where they are obviously absent, it seems that the presence of the white man is highly objectionable. Mr. Lumumba has repeatedly called for the withdrawal of all non-coloured members of the U.N. Emergency Force on the ground that they were helping his adversaries. In his address to the General Assembly, Dr. Nkrumah, of Ghana, echoed these demands by asking that the U.N. delegate its functions in the Congo to the independent African states.

★

IN the same address, Dr. Nkrumah demanded that South Africa should surrender its mandate in South-West Africa to the United Nations, *which should set up a committee of independent African states to administer it.* Two days later, referring to his demand that Africa be freed from colonialism, he said that his warning to foreign countries to keep out of Africa was "no more than a reassertion of the principle underlying the Monroe Doctrine, which demands that outside Powers should keep out of the American continent." The case could not have been made more lucidly or more forcefully: the important thing is not independence or sovereignty *per se*, but the exclusion of the other-coloured man from the continent.

★

APART from all its political or international implications, the eagerness to exclude the white man from the affairs of Asia and Africa is sure to have some profound effects on his "psychology" and on his future. As one contributor in the London "Times" recently put it, a white person "comes to the point ultimately of regarding himself as a physical oddity." Moreover, the correspondent adds, because history is now being "brutally made" in Africa and in Asia, it will be disastrous for the white man to acquire such a sense of apartness. "If Europeans now develop a chronic sense of difference, if not actually one of being apart and excluded, they will drop out of history, and, irrespective of present-day political groupings, become huddled ineffectually in one corner of the globe." But this very real and growing colour bar is not the work of the white man alone. "Except in parts of the world such as South Africa, it is not the white man who is putting a barrier between himself and others. The non-white, in varying ways, is doing this."

★

WOULD the total withdrawal and exclusion of the white man, however, end the trouble? Hardly. In Africa, for instance, the white man is not the only target of racialism and colour hostility. The writer of the "Times" article quotes an Indian priest who was on a visit to Nyasaland as saying that the natives of that country hated the Indians and respected the Europeans. Once, when the priest stopped his car to offer a lift to a native, the man saw he was an Indian and looked the other way. It is anybody's guess how an exclusively African trusteeship of a territory like South-West Africa would deal with such inter-racial problems amongst the non-whites themselves. But whatever the actual result, the general attitude will probably not differ from what has been happening in our part of the world. When "foreigners" provide aid to Jordan, for example, this is termed imperialist interference; but when broadcasts coming from Cairo, Baghdad or Damascus openly call on the Jordanians to murder their rulers, it is merely an attempt to stop this interference and free Jordan from imperialism.

Tel Aviv, October 4.

Readers' Letters

HERZL'S DICTUM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In her impassioned plea for Jerusalem, Fay Doron closed by quoting Herzl's famous ending to his "utopian" novel "Altneuland": "If you will it, it is no fable."

It is not generally known that this saying of Herzl's was borrowed — with the delighted agreement of the original author — from an article by a friend.

In "Die Welt" of February 1897 (No. 6), there is a feuilleton by Leo Rafaels, (pen-name of Leon Kellner) entitled: "When Is He Coming?" It is a childhood reminiscence in which the author tells with what longing the child always waited for the Sabbath to end, for then his mother used to sing a Yiddish song about the Messiah's coming. When once he asked his mother when at long last *Meshiah* would come, she did not know what to tell him. But, so he ends — "Now I know when he is coming — whenever we will it."

Yours, etc.

PAULA ARNOLD

Binyamina, Sept. 30.

FESTIVAL STAMPS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — For a number of years, it has been the pleasant custom of the Israel Postal Service to print special stamps for the Holidays.

But why are these always bigger than the ordinary stamps? On the contrary, they should be smaller, as they are, I am certain, mostly used on small envelopes where there is very little space to spare.

Yours, etc

U. K. UNGER

Haifa, September 20.

HEARD ABROAD

I have considerable sympathy with all types of animals, including giraffes — Mr. John Hare, British Minister of Agriculture

'Happy Years' on Border

By YESHAYAHU ASHNI

HIGH up on the Lebanese border a new hamlet has come to life complete with red-roofed, white cottages, civic institutions, a handsome community centre and an expanse of black fertile soil. For two years the place stood there, waiting for settlers to come and work it. They came at last and were given a hearty welcome by the neighbouring villagers of Yiron and Bar'am who showered them with fruit and friendliness. The new settlers were overwhelmed: they never expected such a warm reception. Neither, for that matter, did they expect to find in their new houses basic furniture and utensils, including iceboxes complete with ice and food.

Middle-Aged Settlers

The people of Avivim — "Happy Years" is the name they chose for this charming spot — are middle-aged immigrants of European origin who longed for a place close to the land where they could live and work in peace. Some of them are skilled craftsmen; the others will be busy at land reclamation, grain crops, fruit growing, cattle breeding and the production of tobacco and medicinal herbs.

Every settler family has been allotted 25 dunam of land, 400 chickens and livestock.

PEN FRIENDS

CHAPLAIN MYRON EMERSON, Chaplain of the American Legion N. Central District of Maryland, U.S.A., writes that there are three hospitals for War Veterans in that area, with many permanent patients. As a hobby and to help in their rehabilitation, these men are eager to secure used stamps of any country. They can take an unlimited amount and all contributions will be greatly appreciated. His address is 207 Park Avenue, Baltimore 1, Md., U.S.A.

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TEL AVIV-YAFO MUNICIPALITY
ANNOUNCEMENT

At the request of taxpayers who did not manage to pay their taxes until September 30, 1960, and taking the Holidays into consideration, the Municipality has decided to extend the time limit for paying taxes without a fine to all those who submit their payments before October 20, 1960.

After this date there will be no further extension. Payments are accepted at all branches of the Municipal tax collecting offices and at all Tel Aviv banks.

MORDECAI NAMIR
Mayor

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